

# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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MINISTER DAMON says of his taxation measure that "it puts the load where it belongs." Having the ways and means well in hand to place the load on the proper shoulders, it is to be hoped that the members of the Legislature will make good use of their opportunity.

THE mortality report for the month of February shows a remarkably high death rate in this city as compared with previous years. Throat and lung troubles, and fevers have apparently been attended with most fatal results. The death rate among the Hawaiians continues to hold its usual high average.

SINCE Kate Field seems to be on pretty good terms with the American eagle, she ought to find out if the bird was about while a party of Americans stood by recently and saw their flag dishonored without entering a protest. Some might class it as a trivial incident, but the American eagle ought to take an entirely different view of the affair.

THE special committee, into whose hands the matter of pensioning Kaiulani was placed, having reported favorably to granting the pension, we can see no reason why this item in the appropriation bill should meet with further opposition. The committee, by the wording of its report, appears to be morally certain that the money advanced by the Government will be turned into domestic and peaceable channels, consequently, as a matter of good policy, the Government could hardly refuse her the proposed \$2000 a year.

IN the death of "Bill" Nye the reading public has lost one of its best story tellers and the newspaper world one of its most jovial and good-natured spirits. Nye was always a good fellow, and even the severest critics disliked to use him too harshly. He has written any quantity of bright witticism and will be placed with such writers as Artemus Ward and Josh Billings, but he showed during his later days the impossibility of being funny on contract. To use his own words, his greatest misfortune from a literary standpoint was that he didn't either die or have sufficient money to quit work, when in the acme of his fame.

BEFORE the news of the opening session of the Legislature reached the States, we find at least one citizen of that country forecasting the attempt at opium licensing. The conclusions drawn by Mr. Spreckels is what ninety-nine out of every hundred throughout the country will consider correct. Any amount of explanation on this side of the water cannot wipe out the record of the past or put the matter in any different light. Putting aside all questions of the moral influence resulting from the license of an evil, can the people of this country afford to put themselves on record as so grossly inconsistent as an opium license will make them out? If the present Legislature favors annexation it will not pass the opium bill.

NOTWITHSTANDING the notable unreliability of the sugar statistics of the world's production this year, there seems to be no question of the deplorable state of affairs in Cuba. United States Consul-General Williams has submitted to his superior in the State Department, tables prepared by a competent statistician, showing that on January 1, 1896, only 23,809 tons of this year's sugar had been received in Havana, against 145,337 tons received at the same time last year. The United States Consul-General at Santiago reports under date of February 1 that the plantations in that portion of Cuba are grinding

the unburned cane, but the work is retarded as the hands will not work nights, fearing attacks from the insurgents. About half a crop is expected in his district. With Gomez still active, the chances for sugar prices continuing on the up-grade are very good.

THE Board of Education got plenty of hard raps in the Senate Thursday. Whether they were all deserved or not is a matter of opinion, but the Board is certainly at a disadvantage in having no sponsor to look after its interests and give desired information to the legislative body. The Minister of Finance has taken sort of an oversight of this department of the Government, because the Bureau of Public Instruction comes before the Legislature in much the same role as a fatherless child. The educational bureau is doing splendid work and is running along nicely in its own quiet way, but it is evident that something is wrong when such an important department goes begging before the Legislature. There would be something gained if the Board were to give the public a better insight into its business affairs. At the present time the sessions of the Board are usually executive, which bars out the newspapers, and thereby the public. Secondly, the Board of Education ought to be of sufficient importance to occupy some distinctive place in the Cabinet, or else be entirely free from it in providing for receipts and expenditures.

## MONARCHY A STEPPING STONE.

While many of the statements made by Mr. Byrnes, one of the noted visitors from Queensland, are unfair and in some cases not true, we don't know that, in the expression of political opinions, anything different could be expected from the gentlemen. To begin with, when they landed in the country, when they rode through the country, and when they left the country, it must be remembered that in their minds the sun of political perfection rose and found its final resting place in a monarchy. We do not think any less of them for it. They can't help it. They were born so and have been brought up to believe it. Consequently anything in the shape of a Republic they would naturally incline to consider as an unstable Government and thoroughly inadequate to a proper administration of the affairs of the people. They evidently saw the Hawaiian Republic through the eyes of the Briton who sees no approach to perfection in anything except what is copied after English customs, and they made the sad mistake of believing that all their countrymen in Hawaii are of their own opinion. Visiting Englishmen have an inborn hankering to see the crown and scepter, while the American is ready with a "Long live the Republic," and they draw their conclusions accordingly. Fortunately for this country the American sentiment prevails and will still survive when monarchy is looked upon as a necessity of the historical past, a stepping-stone in the pathway leading to free and independent republicanism.

## WHAT AMBASSADORS REPRESENT.

American comments on the recent diplomatic disturbances in this country certainly make up in terse language what may be lacking in the space taken in the newspaper columns. The Washington Star looks upon a failure to recognize an Hawaiian holiday as an insult not alone to the people of Hawaii, but also to the people of the United States "who have sympathized and sustained the present Government, and compelled the President to recognize it as a member of the family of nations." In speaking of the national representative here, the Star continues: "If he in personal loyalty to Mr. Cleveland and Mrs. Dominis and in disloyalty to the American Republic and the spirit of republicanism finds himself unable to be decently courteous to the friendly Government to which he is accredited he

ought to resign and come home at once. If, however, he is unwilling voluntarily to cease to cause the United States to figure in Hawaii as an enemy, a bully, and a spy, our Government ought promptly to withdraw him. If the President will not take such action of his own accord Congress, representing the people of the United States, should urgently invite him so to do.

"The question whether our ambassadors and ministers represent the United States abroad or a political faction or the personal dislikes of the executive in opposition to the sentiment and declared policy of a whole people might as well be definitely settled."

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE.

Certainly the appropriation requested by the Commissioner of Agriculture is little enough to meet the approval of the most economical of our legislative representatives. The country could well afford to pinch some other department in order to supply this division of the departmental forces with more funds. Dependent, as this country is, entirely upon its agricultural industries, it is a peculiar and a deplorable fact that the money paid out for the use of the Commissioner of Agriculture seems to come the hardest. The people of this country can but admit that they have treated their agricultural department almost with neglect, when its vital importance to the interests of the country is taken into consideration.

THE planters have gone ahead on their own responsibility and are conducting experimental investigations in a manner which the Government will be obliged to copy sooner or later. When the appropriation for forests and nurseries first came in the Senate it was asked why the services of both Mr. Marsden and Professor Koebele were required. The query would have been more appropriate if there had been a desire to know how two men could do all the work in the agricultural department of our national machinery. To remove either Mr. Marsden or Mr. Koebele would be disastrous; to give Mr. Marsden another able assistant and proper experiment station grounds would be sensible and the people could be sure of realizing a good dividend on the investment.

## DISCRIMINATION IMPOSSIBLE.

THE Fort-street oracle has found some one who can write something more extensive than a four-line editorial and has allowed him space in its editorial column to dilate on the tariff proposition. The writer says a head of a Government bureau has been "witless enough to prepare an act increasing the tariff on a number of classes of merchandise from the United States," and that notwithstanding this tariff "the Legislature will do its best to favor the United States in trade matters." When our friend uses the word witless he comes down with unusual severity on his own head. Should he continue to argue his system of tariff school, it will not be many days before he will be recognized in the true colors of a tariff fool.

IN speaking of the head of a Government bureau, we presume he refers to the Collector-General, and it does not seem to dawn on the mind of the oracle that the people in the Custom House and Finance Department know anything about tariff law and the obligations to which this Government is held by treaty. It is apparent that the tariff mender thinks that this Government can put a high duty on Japanese saki and allow wines of the same class to come from all other countries free of duty.

IT should be apparent, even to the suppressed mentality of the Fort-street tariff thinker, that the several treaties now existing prevent this Government revising the tariff in such a way as to bring about a discrimination in favor of American goods subject to duty, as against those of any other treaty nation. In a general revision of

the law, however, this Government can, without discrimination, assess such duties on imports as may seem advisable, and if such assessment, being high, should cause a more general recourse to goods of American manufacture now free by duty, or, if a more liberal construction of the reciprocity treaty should tend to the same end, this Government is following out its treaty obligations and the importers of goods of American manufacture have no reason to complain. For the benefit of this new tariff thinker we will state that if our legislators have an honest desire to favor the United States in trade matters, they will follow the policy of this same proposed tariff act.

BE this as it may we would further suggest to our tariff thinker that in discussing public questions he make an attempt to consider the problem on its merits and not waste his energy in casting slurs upon men who were prominent in the organization of this Government, who have never sacrificed principle for mercenary considerations, and whose intelligence and earnest desire for the welfare of the country stands so far above their assailants that comparisons are ridiculous.

WE have seen it proved that the opinions of the Fort street thinker can be bought for a column of advertising, but it would be refreshing if, in the consideration of the tariff, there should be an exception to the rule.

## RECIPROCATY BY TARIFF.

THE agitation in the United States over Oriental competition, particularly by way of Japan, has now reached the United States Congress and will doubtless be held more or less prominently before the public from now on. It is quite natural that Hawaii should figure in the discussion, and it is not surprising that by virtue of the large amount of Eastern goods coming into our markets, California merchants are inclined to be rather lukewarm toward the continuance of reciprocal commercial relations.

REPRESENTATIVE Caffrey's opposition to the reciprocity treaty is undoubtedly due only to his desire for his constituents, the Louisiana sugar planters, to be the sole beneficiaries of the United States tariff exactions. He might be expected to be opposed to reciprocal relations with any sugar producing country. But the people of this country cannot pass heedlessly the growing tendency among the business men of the Western States, to come to the conclusion that the people of Hawaii are not doing their share to give a fair return for the benefits derived from the friendly legislation of the United States.

ALLOWING that the question of increased revenue does not cut any figure, a general increase in the rate of tariff duty becomes a live question for the present Legislature of Hawaii to give prompt consideration. It may not come during this session of the United States Congress, but sooner or later citizens of Hawaii are bound to have demonstrated to them that they can't have their commercial cake and eat it. We cannot continue to be treated on the same plane as American producers and, when purchasing, take our money to another market. The competition of the Orient is being felt in Hawaii more than in the United States, and it is only a matter of time before our American merchants will be forced to Oriental markets in simple self-protection. The last steamer to Japan took as a passenger an American merchant, who made the remark that his only salvation was to purchase in the Japanese market. As a matter of national policy, this country cannot afford to allow conditions to continue that will force its American purchasers into foreign markets. It is a question that must be faced squarely some day, and it is better to take a firm stand than wait until driven to the wall. Recent expressions in Congress, and in private advices from the Coast indicate the manner in which the heaven is working.

Raise the tariff and give the American purchaser and the American producer the protection which they might in justice demand.

## NOTHING GAINED BY PROCRASTINATE.

SOME of the more conservative people are urging that the Legislature desist from attempting any decidedly radical changes in the laws of the country and that they allow several of the knotty problems to go over until the next session. We can fully appreciate the wisdom of a careful administration in legislative work, but we fail to discern what is to be gained by putting off important measures to a more convenient season.

UP to the present time, aside from the Appropriation bill, the opium license is the only measure of note that has put in an appearance. This child of political insanity will die in the early stages and leave only the history of its introduction to blot the pages of the Legislative records. Some of the prospective measures that will occupy the serious attention of the members include Senator Brown's Chinese immigration bill, Minister Damon's new scheme for taxation, a change in the tariff laws and administration of customs, possible revision of laws relating to the regulation of the liquor traffic and the Registration Act. These are all matters that require the exercise of Hawaii's best statesmanship, as our foreign as well as domestic relations will be affected by the tone of the decisive vote. It is on account of the delicacy of the problems to be dealt with that our conservative extremists are hopeful of a policy of procrastination. They don't want to force the Japanese question; they don't like the idea of stirring up feeling by temperance arguments; they are fearful of legislation touching the problem of taxation, either foreign or domestic; and they are doubtful whether the Registration Act will amount to anything after all.

IT must be remembered, however, that the country has been awaiting the present session for three years and it is time to take positive action; it is time to bring the Japanese question to a focus; time to consider laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic; time for an equitable division of internal taxes and the protection of American imports. Nothing can be gained by a weak-kneed policy of waiting for a more favorable opportunity before making a step toward reform. It is no small task the Legislature is undertaking, but it is all work that must be done if it is intended to keep up the advance inaugurated with the inception of the Republic. It is a mark of weakness to evade the issues.

## AMERICAN OPINION FORECAST.

"If what I hear is true, the next Hawaiian Legislature will do exactly what they found fault with the Queen for doing, and for which they dethroned her, that is licensing the sale of opium." [John D. Spreckels in San Francisco Examiner.]

## LIEUTENANT WERLICH.

Restored to His Place in the Navy. Secretary Herbert's Action.

A letter received here from Lieut. Werlich of the Philadelphia who was recently court martialed and sentenced to six months' suspension from the navy contains the following:

"Secretary Herbert relieved me from the suspension and I go to sea next month."

In view of the report that Admiral Beardsley was particularly severe in the denunciation of Werlich when he approved the findings of the court, the action of Secretary Herbert is peculiar.

The Hawaiian band will play at the Executive grounds at 4:30 this afternoon.

All last winter Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I."



## Hood's is Good Makes Pure Blood

Scrofula Thoroughly Eradicated.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness and her return to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was taken down with

Fever and a Bad Cough. Following this a sore came on her right side between the two lower ribs. In a short time another broke on the left side. She would take spells of sore mouth and when we had succeeded in overcoming this she would suffer with attacks of high fever and expect bloody looking corruption. Her head was affected and matter oozed from her ears. After each attack she became worse and all treatment failed to give her relief until we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken one-half bottle we could see that she was better. We continued until she had taken three bottles. Now she looks like

## Hood's Cures

The Bloom of Health and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. A. M. Adams, Inman, Tennessee.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## FILTERS.

THE report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.



At Hawaiian Gazette Office.